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**(54) Cosmetic oil based on a mixture of vegetable oils**

**(57) Cosmetic compositions contain, in the form of a binary mixture, hazelnut oil and another vegetable oil taken from the group comprising parasol pine oil and groundnut oil.**

**GB 2 090 526 A**

## SPECIFICATION

## Cosmetic oil based on a mixture of vegetable oils

- 5 The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition based on a binary mixture of vegetable oils. 5
- The oils generally used in cosmetics, or "cosmetic oils", are grease products which are liquid at ambient temperature and have a low volatility.
- These oils can be of very diverse origin and, in particular, can be vegetable or animal oils, 10
- 10 mineral oils or, also, synthetic oils.
- Depending on their origin, these oils are capable of leaving a more or less greasy film on the skin. It is generally considered that if the film is particularly greasy, the oil is non-penetrating and prevents the skin from drying out by virtue of its occlusive properties.
- Thus, vaseline oil (liquid petrolatum) leaves a very greasy film on the skin, which has the 15
- 15 disadvantage both of drawing excess moisture from the skin and of giving it a tacky or sticky feel and a shiny appearance considered to be particularly unattractive.
- Other oils, referred to as penetrating oils, do not have this particularly greasy character of vaseline oil and leave a non-greasy film on the skin, but nevertheless have the disadvantage of not satisfactorily preventing the skin from drying out.
- 20 The mixture of vegetable oils according to the invention makes it possible to overcome the disadvantages referred to above, insofar as it does not leave a film of excessively shiny appearance, which can be unattractive, on the skin. 20
- Furthermore, the film left on the skin has a protective effect against external factors such as the sun, the wind, and the cold, and, whilst preventing the skin from drying out, is not 25
- 25 sufficiently occlusive to draw excess moisture from the skin.
- By virtue of its properties, namely the formation of a relatively non-greasy and relatively non-occlusive film, the mixture according to the invention has a particular application in certain cosmetic compositions containing a high proportion of oils, such as sun products and, in particular, sun oils.
- 30 The present invention provides a cosmetic composition based on vegetable oils, the said oils being present in the form of a binary mixture of hazelnut oil and another vegetable oil taken from the group comprising parasol pine oil (*pinus pines*) and groundnut oil. 30
- These oils have already been proposed in cosmetics, but specified mixtures have never been recommended.
- 35 It has been found through numerous experiments that only mixtures containing a proportion of hazelnut oil are capable of lending to the desired cosmetic properties. In fact, mixtures of groundnut oil and pine oil, used in different proportions, have proved to be rather unsatisfactory from the cosmetic point of view. 35
- Furthermore, these experiments have also made it possible to establish that it is desirable to 40
- 40 use these mixtures of oils in relatively well-defined proportions.
- Thus, whether the mixture is a mixture of hazelnut oil and parasol pine oil or a mixture of hazelnut oil and groundnut oil, it is preferable to use these mixtures in a weight ratio of 20:80 to 80:20.
- According to the invention, the hazelnut oil, the parasol pine oil and the groundnut oil should 45
- 45 preferably have the following characteristics:
- Hazelnut Oil:*
- specific gravity: 0.911–0.917
- refractive index at 20°C: 1.469–1.472
- 50 saponification number: 187–197 50
- iodine number: 83–103
- unsaponifiable: 0.3–0.7%
- Parasol Pine Oil:*
- 55 specific gravity: 0.920–0.932 55
- refractive index at 40°C: 1.467–1.469
- saponification number: 192–198
- iodine number: 118–125
- unsaponifiable fraction: 0.5–2%
- 60 *Groundnut Oil:* 60
- specific gravity: 0.914–0.920
- refractive index at 20°C: 1.470–1.474
- saponification number: 188–196
- 65 iodine number 85–108 65

unsaponifiable fraction: 0.6–1%

The cosmetic compositions in which the binary mixture of vegetable oils can be used may, in general, be any cosmetic composition containing oil.

5 Preferably, these compositions contain at least 10% of the binary mixture such as defined above. 5

Amongst these compositions, there may be mentioned those which are presented in the form of fluid emulsions (milks), in the form of lotions or in the form of thicker emulsions, such as creams.

10 These compositions include milks or emollient creams, milks or creams for the care of the hands, the body or the face, make-up removal creams or milks, make-up foundation bases, anti-sunburn milks or creams, artificial tanning milks or creams, antiperspirant milks or creams, shaving creams or foams, pre-shave lotions or also milks or creams for the care of babies' skin. 10

These compositions can be make-up products such as lip products in stick form, intended either for colouring the lips (lipsticks) or for preventing chapped lips, eye make-up compositions 15 and rouges. 15

The cosmetic compositions in the form of solutions, according to the present invention, are in particular anti-sunburn oils, that is to say oils containing, in addition to the cosmetic oil, a sun filter which absorbs ultraviolet radiation, hand oils, pre-shave or after-shave oils and bath oils.

20 In general, in such compositions in the form of solutions, the proportion of the binary mixture of vegetable oils is from 10 to 99.9% of the total weight of the composition. 20

In the cosmetic compositions in the form of emulsions or lotions, according to the invention, the binary mixture of vegetable oils is generally present in an amount of 10 to 60% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

25 In the make-up compositions, the amount of the binary mixture of vegetable oils is generally 10 to 80% of the total weight of the composition. 25

The compositions according to the invention generally contain other ingredients such as preservatives, antioxidants, perfumes, colouring agents and the like as well as mineral, animal or synthetic oils but not vegetable oils other than those specified.

30 In order to demonstrate the good properties of the cosmetic oil according to the invention, the following experiments were carried out: 30

The same amount of one of the following oils or of one of the following binary mixtures of oils was applied to the skin on the back of the hands of volunteers:

- 1) hazelnut oil
- 2) parasol pine oil
- 35 3) groundnut oil 35
- 4) 20% of hazelnut oil/80% of parasol pine oil
- 5) 40% of hazelnut oil/60% of parasol pine oil
- 6) 50% of hazelnut oil/50% of parasol pine oil
- 7) 60% of hazelnut oil/40% of parasol pine oil
- 40 8) 80% of hazelnut oil/20% of parasol pine oil 40
- 9) 20% of hazelnut oil/80% of groundnut oil
- 10) 40% of hazelnut oil/60% of groundnut oil
- 11) 50% of hazelnut oil/50% of groundnut oil
- 12) 60% of hazelnut oil/40% of groundnut oil
- 45 13) 80% of hazelnut oil/20% of groundnut oil 45

After application, these volunteers, without knowing the origin of the various oils applied, assigned a grade from 0 to 10 thereto, as a function of certain criteria, a high grade corresponding to rapid penetration, to a relatively non-shiny appearance and to a relatively non-greasy feel.

50 These criteria were as follows: 50

- 1) Rate of penetration: rapid (10 to 6.5), low (6.5 to 4.5), very low (4.5 to 1),
- 2) Appearance of the skin after application: very shiny (4.5 to 1), shiny (6.5 to 4.5), relatively non-shiny (slightly shiny) (10 to 6.5),
- 3) Feel after application: very greasy (4.5 to 1), greasy (6.5 to 4.5), relatively non-greasy (slightly greasy) (10 to 6.5).

55 The average grade obtained is shown in the following Table: 55

Oil or mixture	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
60 Average grade	6.64	6.61	6.94	3.94	4.50	4.33	3.89	4.44	4.11	4	5.11	4.39	4.56

65 Variance analysis and the Student's test applied to this experiment show that the difference in grading between the oils 1, 2 and 3 and the mixtures of oils 4 to 13, according to the 65

invention, is significant.

The following Examples further illustrate the present invention.

5	<b>EXAMPLE 1: Body oil</b>		
	hazelnut oil	40 g	5
	parasol pine oil	59.8 g	
	butylhydroxyanisole	0.1 g	
	butylhydroxytoluene	0.1 g	
10	<b>EXAMPLE 2: Sun oil</b>		10
	hazelnut oil	47.4 g	
	groundnut oil	47.4 g	
	"parsol ultra" sun filter		
15	sold by GIVAUDAN	5 g	15
	butylhydroxyanisole	0.1 g	
	butylhydroxytoluene	0.1 g	
20	<b>EXAMPLE 3: Face-care cream</b>		
	hazelnut oil	10 g	
	parasol pine oil	12 g	20
	self-emulsifiable glycerol		
	monostearate	5 g	
	perhydrosqualene	4 g	
	carboxyvinyl polymer		
	(Carbopol 940)	0.4 g	25
	triethanolamine	0.4 g	
	butylhydroxyanisole	0.1 g	
30	butylhydroxytoluene	0.1 g	
	perfume q.s.p.		
	water + preservative q.s.p.	100 g	30
35	<b>EXAMPLE 4: Body milk</b>		
	hazelnut oil	10 g	
	groundnut oil	5 g	
	mixture of lanoline alcohols		35
	and lanoline sterols, sold by		
	American Cholesterol Products		
	under the name "Amerchol		
	L 101"		
	stearic acid	0.3 g	
	self-emulsifiable glycerol	1.4 g	40
45	monostearate	2 g	
	cetyl alcohol	0.2 g	
	triethanolamine	0.95 g	
	carboxyvinyl polymer		45
	(Carbopol 941)	0.25 g	
	propylene glycol	2 g	
	butylhydroxyanisole	0.1 g	
50	butylhydroxytoluene	0.1 g	
	perfume q.s.		50
	water + preservative q.s.p.	100 g	
55	<b>EXAMPLE 5: Sun cream</b>		
	hazelnut oil	20 g	
	groundnut oil	28.3 g	55
	magnesium lanolate	2.85 g	
	lanoline alcohol	6.65 g	
	ozokerite	2 g	
	butylhydroxyanisole	0.1 g	
	butylhydroxytoluene	0.1 g	
	sun filter sold under the name		
	"parsol ultra" by GIVAUDAN	5 g	60
60	water + preservative	100 g	

**EXAMPLE 6: Make-up foundation**

	hazelnut oil	15 g	
	parasol pine oil	5 g	
5	isopropyl lanolate	4 g	5
	stearic acid	2.6 g	
	self-emulsifiable glycerol		
	stearate	5 g	
	triethanolamine	1.2 g	
10	sodium lauryl-sulphate	1.1 g	10
	bentonite	2.5 g	
	butylhydroxyanisole	0.1 g	
	butylhydroxytoluene	0.1 g	
	perfume q.s.		
15	titanium oxide	} q.s. according to the desired tint and the desired covering power	15
	iron oxide		
	talc		
	water + preservative q.s.p.	100 g	

**20 CLAIMS**

1. A composition suitable for cosmetic use which comprises a binary mixture of hazelnut oil and another vegetable oil which is parasol pine oil or groundnut oil.
2. A composition according to claim 1 in which the weight ratio of hazelnut oil to parasol pine oil in the binary mixture is from 20:80 to 80:20.
- 25 3. A composition according to claim 1 in which the weight ratio of hazelnut oil to groundnut oil in the binary mixture is from 20:80 to 80:20.
4. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims in which the said binary mixture represents at least 10% by weight of the total weight of the composition.
5. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims in which the said binary mixture represents 10 to 99.9% by weight of the total weight of the composition, the said composition being in the form of a solution.
- 30 6. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4 in which the said binary mixture represents 10 to 60% by weight of the total weight of the composition, the said composition being in the form of an emulsion of the water-in-oil or oil-in-water type or in the form of a lotion.
- 35 7. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4 in which the said binary mixture represents 10 to 80% by weight of the total weight of the composition, the said composition being in the form of a make-up product.
8. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims which also contains one or more preservatives, sun filters, anti-oxidants, perfumes or colouring agents.
- 40 9. A composition according to any one of the preceding claims in which the oils have the characteristics of specific gravity, refractive index, saponification number, iodine number and unsaponifiable fraction hereinbefore specified.
10. A composition according to claim 1 substantially as described in any one of the Examples.